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Практическое пособие адресовано студентам 1 курса факультета
физической культуры. Целью пособия является развитие навыков
чтения и говорения на основе учебного материала разговорных тем.

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Пособие предназначено для студентов факультета физической культуры 1 курса обучения и ставит целью обучить студентов навыкам говорения по предложенным темам, привить им навыки самостоятельной работы над языком. Пособие рассчитано как на аудиторную, так и самостоятельную работу студентов.

Пособие включает 5 разделов, каждый из которых состоит из 1-4 текстов для разных видов чтения и последующего развития навыков чтения и говорения. Тексты предназначены как для аудиторной, так и для самостоятельной работы студентов на занятиях и в качестве домашних заданий.

Тексты отобраны из оригинальной научно-популярной литературы, адаптированы с учётом реальных знаний студентов 1 курса, имеют коммуникативную направленность. Они снабжены системой послетекстовых упражнений, целью которых является развитие навыков говорения, формирование потенциального словаря, лексических и грамматических навыков чтения. Послетекстовые задания направлены на проверку качества понимания прочитанного, а также на беседу по теме.

При подготовке пособия авторы руководствовались программой по английскому языку для студентов специальности «Физическая культура» и учитывали специфику изучения языка на неязыковых факультетах.

Unit 1 About Myself

Introducing myself

Let me introduce myself. My first name is My surname is I was born in Gomel (Rechitsa, Svetlogorsk) on the 2nd of May, 1991.

Now I'm a first-year student of Francisk Skorina Gomel State University. I study at the faculty of physical culture. My sport (kind of sport) is I have been doing it for 10 years. I train 6 times a week in the stadium or in the gym. I participated in district (city, zone, republic) competitions, European and World Tournaments (championships) and some other events. Sometimes I won the titles (I have never won the titles).

As to my appearance, I'm rather tall and slim. I have blue eyes, short black hair and a small nose. I think that I'm even-tempered, rather reserved, calm and modest. But sometimes I can lose my temper and become either angry or sad. I like staying alone and sometimes I retire into my shell. But at the same time I like my friends, I like to laugh and to joke. I have got a sense of humour. It means I understand humour and appreciate it. But unfortunately, I'm not often witty myself. I think I am able to "keep my head when all about me are losing theirs" and to stand up to difficulties when things are not going my way. Besides, I am sincere and tolerant, friendly and faithful, hard-working and serious.

There are many things in our life which I like and some I dislike. I like when everything is OK. Being happy is one way of being wise. I like to study because knowledge is useful sometimes. I am fond of reading as it gives not only knowledge but also wonderful moments of joy and pleasure.

Sometimes I enjoy watching TV and listening to the radio. Especially when I can hear some wonderful pieces of music. I like music. It makes people better. It awakens the best feelings and high emotions. But there is a thing that makes me crazy. I'm fond of sports. I dislike overcrowded buses. And I hate getting up early. I'm happy I have got more things I like than I dislike.

Vocabulary notes:

a first-year student	первокурсник
participate	участвовать
championship	чемпионат
slim	стройный
reserved	сдержанный
modest	скромный
retire into my shell	зд. уйти в себя
appreciate	ценить
witty	остроумный
sincere	искренний
hard-working	трудолюбивый
especially	особенно
gym	гимнастический зал
competition	соревнования
win the titles	завоевать приз
even-tempered	уравновешенный, спокойный
calm	тихий, спокойный
lose my temper	выйти из себя
a sense of humour	чувство юмора
unfortunately	к сожалению
keep my head when all about me are losing theirs	оставаться хладнокровным, в то время как другие теряют спокойствие
faithful	верный
wise	мудрый
crazy	сходить с ума

Exercises

Ex. 1 Insert the necessary prepositions.

- 1) I study ... the faculty of physical culture.
- 2) I have been doing sports ... 10 years.
- 3) I train 5 times a week ... the gym.
- 4) As ... my appearance, I'm short and slim.
- 5) I am able to stand ... to difficulties.

- 6) I am fond ... swimming as it relaxes your body.
- 7) Sometimes I enjoy watching new films and listening ... music.
- 8) I hate getting ... early.

Ex. 2 Answer the following questions.

- 1) What is your name?
- 2) When were you born?
- 3) Where were you born?
- 4) What do you do?
- 5) What is your kind of sports?
- 6) Have you ever won the titles?
- 7) What is your appearance?
- 8) How old are you?
- 9) What are your best traits of character?
- 10) What are your worst traits of character?
- 11) What do you like/dislike in your life?
- 12) What is your hobby?

Ex. 3 Find antonyms and translate the pairs.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1) generous | a) lazy |
| 2) attentive | b) greedy |
| 3) hard-working | c) difficult |
| 4) easy going | d) inattentive |
| 5) sensitive | e) decisive |
| 6) reserved | f) gloomy |
| 7) indecisive | g) insensitive |
| 8) trustworthy | h) unreserved |
| 9) cheerful | i) unsociable |
| 10) sociable | j) irresponsible |
| 11) impatient | k) pessimistic |
| 12) optimistic | l) patient |

Ex. 4 Insert the words from the exercise 3.

- 1) I work hard as a rule but at the weekend I'm a bit
- 2) We can always rely on Nick, he's so
- 3) She never loses her heart, she is so

- 4) He never cries when he is angry, he is so
- 5) He has so many friends, he's very ... and
- 6) You shouldn't say such rude words to her, she is so
- 7) My uncle bought me a bike for my birthday, he is so
- 8) My aunt didn't give me anything for my birthday, she's so
- 9) In autumn he is always in a bad mood, he's so ... and
- 10) Why is your test so bad? You were ... in class.

Ex. 5 When you go to other countries, you are often requested to fill in special forms at the custom office. Practice it by filling in the form below.

Surname _____
First name _____
Citizenship _____
Date of birth _____
Occupation _____
Place of birth _____
Residence _____
Date of arrival in London _____
Length of stay _____

Ex. 6 Match the questions and answers.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1) Where were you born? | a) I'm a manager. |
| 2) What do you do? | b) No, I'm single. |
| 3) Are you married? | c) In France. |
| 4) Why are you learning English? | d) I'm about 19. |
| 5) How old are you? | e) Because I need it for my job. |

Ex. 7 Read about Patrick and complete the text, using the following verbs.

am enjoying; 'm going to work; live; started; 'm studying; come; can speak; went.

My name's Patrick O'Connor. I (1) ... from Dublin, a city in the east of Ireland. I'm a student at the University of Dublin. I (2)...

modern languages – French and Italian. I also know a little Spanish, so I (3) ... four languages. I (4) ... the course a lot, but it's really hard work. The course (5) ... two years ago. I (6)... at home with my parents and my younger brother. My elder sister (7) ... to work in Australia last year. After I graduate, I (8)... as a translator. I hope so, anyway.

Ex. 8 Choose the right word.

- 1) name/ surname/ patronymic;
- 2) leave/live/alive;
- 3) uncle/husband/nephew;
- 4) pupil/ postgraduate/ student;
- 5) radio/ TV/ tape-recorder;
- 6) studying/ going in for/ learning;
- 7) painters/ engineers/ sportsmen;
- 8) finished/ started/ wanted.

Hi. My (1)... is Carly and I come from Australia. But I (2) ... near London now with my (3) ...Dave and our three children. I came to Britain fifteen years ago when I got married. I'm a (4) ... with the Open University.

This means I watch special programmes on (5) ... and work at home. I send my work to my course teacher every week. I'm (6) ... art and the course is really interesting. At the moment, I'm reading about Italian (7) ... in Italian, which is difficult because I only speak a little Italian! My course (8) ... a year ago and it's three years long. After I graduate, I'm going to look for a job in an art gallery or museum.

Ex. 9 Write 5 sentences describing one of your friends.

	How to Say It	Descriptive Words
1 Age	He is _____.	young, middle aged, elderly, in his _____ (twenties, fifties, eighties...)
2 Build	He is _____.	thin, chubby, fat, athletic
3 Height	He is _____.	tall, of medium height, short
4 Face	She has a _____	round, square, heart shaped, oval, long

- face.
- 5 Hair She has _____ straight, wavy, curly
hair. short, long, shoulder length, buzz cut,
spiky
She has _____. bangs, a ponytail, pigtails,
Her hair is _____. up, down

Ex.10 Make up your own topic and retell it.

Unit 2 Our University

Gomel state university

Every year many young men and women enter universities and institutes of higher education. I am a student of the Gomel State University named after Francisk Scorina. It was opened in 1969 on the basis of the pedagogical institute. It was the second University in Belarus.

As the University we remain committed to the highest standards of all our degrees and diplomas. Lots of undergraduates get scholarship; the amount depends on the results of the previous set of exams.

The quality of our teaching and the learning experience of our students have been recognized in recent years. 20 Doctors of Sciences and Professors and about 300 Candidates of Sciences work at 50 chairs of the University.

Over many years our University combined higher education founded upon traditional values with new approaches and flexible attitudes. That's why there are many different departments: the Department of Physics, Mathematics, History, Biology, Economics, Geology and Geography, Physical Culture, Judicial, Foreign Languages, Psychology and some others.

Our University is large enough to offer top quality modern facilities for students, and yet has retained a friendly atmosphere in which students feel they are an important part of a community. 4 forms of training are offered at the Gomel state University, they are

daytime training, correspondence courses (or extra-mural department), preparatory section, post-graduate courses.

Our University trains future teachers of different subjects, engineers and research workers.

Applicants go in for entrance exams in June: an exam in Byelorussian or Russian language is compulsory as well as exams in special subjects. Students can call on a range of people and access a variety of services to help them study successfully.

Our university has a good library. Reading halls, different laboratories with modern equipment are at disposal of the students. Many students of our University live in hostels.

The friendly and relaxed environment encourages students to enjoy their time at the university while extending their knowledge and talents, and developing as individuals.

Vocabulary notes:

committed	преданный, приверженный
	чему-либо
to recognize	признавать
chair	кафедра
to combine	сочетать
facility	возможность, благоприятные условия
to call on	рассчитывать
undergraduate	студент
scholarship	стипендия
day-time training	дневное обучение
correspondence courses	заочное обучение
extramural department	заочный факультет
preparatory section	подготовительное отделение
postgraduate courses	аспирантура
applicant	абитуриент
compulsory	обязательный
to be at the disposal	быть в распоряжении
hostel	общежитие

Exercises

Ex. 1 Make sure that you read the following words properly.

Institution, the highest standards, undergraduate, flexible attitudes, atmosphere, extra-mural department, modern equipment, compulsory, relaxed environment, knowledge.

Ex. 2 Translate and learn the following words.

- 1) to pass an exam in ... / to fail a test in ...;
- 2) a class in ... / a seminar on ... / a lecture on ...;
- 3) a timetable;
- 4) to attend classes/to miss classes;
- 5) to do a subject;
- 6) to do well /poorly in a subject;
- 7) a student's record book;
- 8) to give a mark /a credit;
- 9) to get a five in;
- 10) full /part time student;
- 11) curriculum;
- 12) an applicant;
- 13) to be absent/ to be present;
- 14) to have a good/bad command of the subject.

Ex. 3 Give antonyms to the following words.

To attend classes, to be absent, to fail an exam, in writing, part time students, to be bad at a subject, to have a good command of.

Ex. 4 What do we call.

A student that studies by correspondence; a student of the day department; the oral check-up of the students' knowledge; young men and women who try to enter Universities; a course of study at a University; a document where the examiner registers marks.

Ex. 5 Complete the following statements.

- 1) If you want to pass your exams well, you must...
- 2) Helen entered the university in 1985, so in 1990 she...
- 3) If you do not know what lectures you have tomorrow...
- 4) If you want to have a good command of the language you must...

Ex. 6 Explain the words in English.

An applicant, a student's record book, preliminary courses, fulltime students, part time students, to have a good command of languages, curriculum.

Ex. 7 Say if the statements are true or false according to the text. Correct the false ones.

- 1) The university was opened in 1969 on the basis of the pedagogical institute.
- 2) All undergraduates get scholarship.
- 3) Three forms of training are offered at the Gomel state University, they are daytime training, correspondence courses (or extra-mural department), preparatory section.
- 4) Applicants go in for entrance exams in June.
- 5) Many students of our University live in hotels.

Ex. 8 Complete the sentences.

- 1) Our University remains committed to
- 2) ... is compulsory for all applicants.
- 3) ... have been recognized in recent years.
- 4) The friendly environment encourages students to enjoy their time at the university ...
- 5) Lots of undergraduates get ...; the amount depends on the results of the previous

Ex. 9 Answer the questions.

- 1) Who works at the University?
- 2) What forms of training does it offer?
- 3) How many departments are there at the University?
- 4) What is at the student's disposal?
- 5) Where do many students live?

Ex. 10 Arrange the statements in a right chronological order according to the text.

- 1) Our University is large enough to offer top quality modern facilities for students.
- 2) Our university has a good library.
- 3) Every year many young men and women enter universities and institutes of higher education.
- 4) Our University trains future teachers of different subjects, engineers and research workers.
- 5) As the University we remain committed to the highest standards of all our degrees and diplomas.

Ex. 11 Insert necessary prepositions.

- 1) Our university was opened ... 1969 ... the basis of the pedagogical institute.
- 2) Lecturers are committed ... the highest standards of education. Applicants go ... entrance exams ... June.
- 3) Different laboratories with modern equipment are ... disposal of the students.
- 4) Classes ... Russian, Byelorussian and English are compulsory for all students.
- 5) Seminars ... practical work are combined with lectures ... theory.
- 6) All students hope to get a ten ... a subject.
- 7) It's so terrible to fail the exam ... of the main subjects.

Ex. 12 Translate into English.

- 1) В этом году я поступил в ГГУ.

2) Благодаря опытным специалистам, кандидатам, докторам и профессорам наук, работающим на 50 кафедрах нашего университета, наши студенты получают качественное обучение.

3) Наш вуз предлагает 4 формы обучения: дневное и заочное обучение, подготовительные курсы, а также обучение в аспирантуре.

4) Главной задачей студента является учеба: посещение лекций, семинаров и своевременная и успешная сдача экзаменов.

5) Благоприятные условия нашего заведения способствуют не только успешной учебе, но и развитию студентов, как творческих личностей.

Ex. 13 Retell the topic.

Unit 3 Student's Life

My student's life

The demand for competent specialists has grown in our time. Our young people are taking full advantage of their right to education. Those who call themselves students today will become working people tomorrow and their socio-political stand and knowledge will largely determine the country's future.

According to the dictionary, the Latin word «Student» means «One devoted to learning». Indeed, the chief task of the student is to learn. Attendance at all lectures, seminars and practical classes is compulsory for all students. At the end of each term they must take tests on practical work and examinations on theory. But at the classes students do not only master the programme material of the high educational establishment, at the same time they cultivate habits of researchers.

Higher education in Belarus does not only mean lectures, seminars and exams. The students' life at leisure-time is versatile and interesting. There are all kinds of opportunities for the students to develop their talents and creative drives. In addition Belarusian students participate in international scientific conferences and competitions, student exchange programs. Belarusian teams take first

places at competitions in mathematics, economy and programming. However organization of the educational process is not the only concern of the Higher School. Much attention is paid to students' living conditions, providing non-residents with a hostel accommodation. The rooms have a pleasant outlook and are pleasingly furnished to suit all the needs of the students. University administration renders assistance in conducting leisure activities of students.

Very often students go on excursions to local places of interest, visit museums and art galleries. Those who go in for sports are frequent visitors to the sports grounds and swimming pools.

Our students do not only study but also take an active part in public life. Different forms of volunteer work help young people to test their abilities in different spheres of labour and socio-political activity.

The student dormitories offer good conditions for leisure-time cultural and sporting events. The students residing there have special relaxation rooms, individual work rooms, sporting rooms with the necessary facilities. Each dormitory has an elected student council responsible for the social and cultural life of its residents. Universities place at students' free disposal sports facilities and library funds, encourage their creative activities.

Vocabulary notes:

demand	спрос
stand	положение
advantage	преимущество
attendance	посещение
master	совершенствовать
high educational establishment	высшее учебное заведение
cultivate	развивать
versatile	многосторонний
develop	развивать
creative drives	творческие способности
participate	принимать участие
exchange program	программа по обмену
concern	забота

hostel
student council
disposal

общежитие
студенческий совет
распоряжение

Exercises

Ex. 1 Give English equivalents to the following words.

Полное преимущество, право на образование, общественно-политическое положение, знания, основная задача, посещение, лекция, практическое занятие, семестр, зачет по практической работе, экзамен по теории, высшее учебное заведение, разносторонний, возможность, развивать таланты и творческие способности, программа по обмену, общежитие, ходить на экскурсии, достопримечательность, студенческий совет.

Ex. 2 Match the words with their definitions.

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 1) an insistent and peremptory request, made as of right | a) ability |
| 2) a person who is studying at a university or other place of higher education | b) theory |
| 3) a formal test that you take to show your knowledge or ability in a particular subject | c) demand |
| 4) an educational talk to an audience, especially one of students in a university | d) to master |
| 5) able to adapt or be adapted to many different functions or activities | e) exam |
| 6) an establishment which provides lodging for a specific group of people, such as students, workers, or travellers | f) seminar |
| 7) possession of the means or skill | g) hostel |

to do something

8) a conference or other meeting h) lecture
for discussion or training

9) to acquire complete knowledge i) hostel
or skill in (a subject, technique, or
art)

10) a set of principles on which j) student
the practice of an activity is based

Ex. 3 Insert prepositions in the sentences.

1) The demand ... competent specialists has grown ... our time.

2) According ... the dictionary, the Latin word «Student» means
«One devoted ... learning».

3) Attendance ... all lectures, seminars and practical classes is
compulsory ... all students.

4) ... the end of each term they must take tests ... practical work
and examinations ... theory.

5) ... addition Belarusian students participate ... international
scientific conferences and competitions, student exchange programs.

6) Much attention is paid ... students' living conditions, providing
non-residents ... a hostel accommodation.

7) Very often students go ... excursions ... local places ...
interest, visit museums and art galleries.

8) Those who go ... sports are frequent visitors ... the sports
grounds and swimming pools.

9) Universities place ... students' free disposal sports facilities
and library funds, encourage their creative activities.

Ex. 4 Say if the following statements are true or false to the text.

1) The demand for competent specialists has not grown in our
time.

2) Students' socio-political stand and knowledge will determine
the country's future.

3) Attendance at all lectures, seminars and practical classes is
free for all students.

4) Higher education in Belarus means only lectures, seminars and exams.

5) There are all kinds of opportunities for the students to develop their talents and creative drives.

6) Belarusian teams take first places at competitions in different subjects and disciplines.

7) Students seldom go on excursions to local places of interest, visit museums and art galleries.

8) Belarusian students do not only study but also take an active part in public life.

Ex. 5 Answer the questions according to the text.

1) Are Belarusian young people taking full advantage of their right to education?

2) What does the word “student” mean?

3) The chief task of the student is to learn, isn't it?

4) Must students take tests on practical work and exams on theory?

5) Can students develop their talents at universities? What can they do?

6) Is much or little attention paid to students' living conditions?

7) What rooms do students have at hostels?

8) How often do students go on excursions?

9) Belarusian students take an active part in public life, don't they?

10) What do universities place at students' free disposal?

11) What will determine our country's future?

Ex. 6 Translate these sentences from Russian into English.

1) Потребность в компетентных специалистах возросла в наше время.

2) Основной задачей студента является «учиться».

3) В конце каждого семестра студенты должны сдавать зачеты по практической работе и экзамены по теории.

4) Студенческая жизнь в свободное время разносторонняя и интересная.

5) Белорусские команды занимают первые места на олимпиадах по математике, экономике и программированию.

6) У студентов, живущих в общежитиях, есть специальные комнаты отдыха, комнаты для работы, помещения для занятий спортом со всем необходимым оборудованием.

7) Очень часто студенты ходят на экскурсии в местные достопримечательности, помещают музеи и картинные галереи.

8) Разные формы волонтерской работы помогают молодым людям проверить их способности, возможности в различных сферах труда и социополитической деятельности.

UNIT 4 Education In Great Britain

Nursery and Primary Education

There are three stages of schooling in Great Britain with children moving from primary school (the 1st stage) to secondary school (the 2nd stage). The third stage (the tertiary level) provides further and higher education and includes colleges of further education, technical colleges, colleges of higher education and universities.

Full-time education is compulsory for all children between the ages of 5 and 16 and it is free of charge at state schools, though parents may choose a private (fee-paying) school and spend their money on educating their children. Generally speaking, children may start their schooling at the age of 3 or 4 at nursery (pre-primary) schools which provide informal education and play facilities.

The main aim of nursery schools is to give basic foundation in literacy and numeracy, or what is known as «the three Rs» (Reading, wRiting and aRithmetic) that is to prepare children for primary school. Nursery schools are not compulsory, the attendance is optional and only 25% of children attend them.

The average child begins his or her compulsory education at the age of 5 at primary school. The first two years are called the Infant school. Children learn to read, write and do simple arithmetic. In addition they draw, paint, model and sing.

At 7 pupils are transferred to the Junior school which is usually located in the same building. The following subjects are in the study

program: English, mathematics, science, history, geography, music and others. At the age of 11 pupils finish the primary school and continue their education at one of the secondary schools.

Secondary Education

Today secondary education in Great Britain is mainly provided by several types of schools: secondary modern schools, grammar schools specialist schools and (now predominant) comprehensive schools.

The Secondary Modern School is attended by pupils between the ages of eleven and sixteen. It is a state school with practical trend. Such courses as secretarial, trade and commerce, agriculture are taught there. These schools are well equipped with workshops.

The Secondary Grammar School is attended by pupils between the ages of 11 and 16 or 18 years old. Some of them are state schools and some are private. Most of them specialize in two sides: ancient languages, Greek and Latin, history, and philosophy (a classical side) and modern languages, science and geography (a modern side).

Among the private grammar schools there are some very old and famous ones such as Eton, Harrow, Rugby and Winchester. These are mainly boarding establishments (student study and live there) so they have a deep and lasting influence on their leavers and cultivate a «team-spirit».

Secondary Modern and Grammar schools take pupils after a strict selection procedures (exams) at the age of 11.

The Specialist Schools program in England was started in 1993 and these are state schools. They specialize in technology, science and mathematics, modern foreign languages, sports and arts. *Comprehensive schools* are state schools which combine three types of schools: grammar school, secondary modern school and specialist school. These schools take pupils without reference to their abilities. Pupils study according to the general program till the age of 13 or 15, after that they have special courses depending on their inclination.

Under the new national curriculum a great emphasis is laid on science and technology. Accordingly, ten subjects have to be studied: three «core subjects»: English, science, mathematics and seven «foundation subjects» such as history, geography, a modern foreign

language, technology, music, art and physical education.

School year is usually divided into three terms with holidays at Christmas, Easter and for a month of August. In addition there is normally a mid-term one week holiday, known as a «half-term». Classes of pupils are called forms and are numbered from one to six beginning with the first form. Passage from one form to the next one is automatic.

At the age of 14 pupils are tested in «core» and «foundation» subjects. At the same age (in the 3rd or 4th form) pupils begin to choose their exam subjects and work for two years to prepare for their General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCSE). The GCSE can be taken in a range of subjects, usually five in number. The exams are usually taken in the 5th form at the age of 16. Marks are given separately and are graded from A to G (grades A, B, C are considered to be «good» marks).

Vocabulary notes:

nursery	ясли
primary	начальный
further education	дальнейшее образование
compulsory	обязательный
private	частный
tertiary	третичный
selection procedure	процедура отбора
inclination	уклон
free of charge	бесплатный
boarding establishment	пансионат
core subjects	базовые предметы
foundation subjects	основные предметы
optional	необязательный
Secondary Modern School	средняя современная школа
Secondary Grammar School	классическая школа
Comprehensive School	единая средняя школа

Exercises

Ex. 1 Find English equivalents for the following words and

word combinations in the text.

Начальная школа, обязательный, дальнейшее обучение, бесплатный, государственная/частная школа, школа-пансион, посещение, факультативный, ясли, склонность, процедура отбора, базовые предметы, основные предметы, аттестат о получении среднего образования, оценка (2 вар.)

Ex. 2 Find antonyms for the following words.

State school; optional; free of charge; core subjects.

Ex. 3 Complete the sentences.

- 1) Full-time education in Great Britain.
- 2) The main aim of nursery is.....
- 3) The average child begins.....
- 4) At seven childrenwhich is usually.....
- 5) Today secondary education in Great Britain.....
- 6) Comprehensive schools are state schools and take pupils
- 7) According to the new Curriculum all subjects are divided into
... ..
- 8) Pupils take their exams at the age of and get their
(GCSE).

Ex. 4 Say if the following statements are true or false to the text.

- 1) There are two stages of schooling in Great Britain: they are secondary and higher education.
- 2) Full-time education is optional in Great Britain.
- 3) Education at state schools is fee-paying.
- 4) An average child begins his compulsory education at the age of 7.
- 5) Secondary education begins at the age of 11.
- 6) Secondary education is provided by comprehensive schools only.
- 7) All secondary grammar schools are private schools.

8) Secondary grammar and modern schools take pupils without any selective procedures.

Ex. 5 Answer the following questions.

- 1) What are the three stages of schooling in Great Britain?
- 2) When does an average child begin his compulsory education?
- 3) Is compulsory education fee-paying or free of charge in Great Britain?
- 4) What secondary schools provide secondary education in Great Britain?
- 5) Which of secondary schools take pupils without reference to their abilities?
- 6) What two groups are all subjects divided into?
- 7) When do British pupils take their GCSE exams? How many exams do they usually pass?
- 8) What grades are considered to be «good» grades?

Ex. 6 Translate these sentences from Russian into English.

- 1) В Британии существует три ступени образования: начальное, среднее и высшее (дальнейшее).
- 2) Полное среднее образование обязательно для детей в возрасте от 5 до 16 лет.
- 3) Образование в государственных школах бесплатное, но родители могут обучать своих детей в частных платных школах.
- 4) В начальной младшей школе детей учат читать, писать и выполнять простые арифметические действия.
- 5) Среднее образование осуществляется в средних современных, классических, специализированных и единых школах.
- 6) В средней школе особое внимание уделяют трем базовым (английский язык, естественные науки, математика) и семи основным предметам.
- 7) Итон и Рагби – это платные школы-пансионы, которые принимают учеников после процедуры отбора.

Education and Training after 16

The government has stated that all young people should have access to high-quality education and training after the age of 16. They have two routes that they can follow: one based on school and college education, the other on work-based learning.

Most pupils choose to continue in full-time education after 16. Broadly speaking, education after 16 is divided into further and higher education. Further education is largely vocational and covers courses up to and including General Certificate of Education (GCE), A level and AS qualifications, General National Vocational Qualifications (GNVQ) Advanced level.

Those who wish to go on to higher education stay on two years more into the Sixth form. If their schools do not have the sixth form pupils may choose to go to a Sixth Form College. The pupils then concentrate in two or three subjects, in which they take the General Certificate of Education Advanced level (A-level) examination. Good passes are now essential because the competition for places in the universities and other colleges has become much stiffer.

In 1988 a new level of exam, the Advanced Supplementary (AS) exam, was introduced. It is worth half an A-level and usually involves one year's study. This means that if a pupil wishes to study more than two or three subjects in the sixth form he / she can take a combination of «A» and «AS» levels. A-level arts student, for example, can still study sciences subjects at As level.

Some young people want to stay on in schools for the period between 16 and 18 not just to do academic work but also to study for exams that lead to professional training or vocational qualifications.

To this end in 1992 the General National Vocational Qualifications (GNVQ) were introduced. They are taken by pupils between the ages of 16 and 18 and focus on vocational skills such as business and finance, information and technology. Most courses are studied at Colleges of Further Education.

The first step for young people entering the job market is their local Jobcentre where they are taught to fill out a curriculum vitae or writing letters applying for jobs. A large number 16 and 17 year-olds enter Youth Training Programs to get vocational experience. Such programs cover a wide range of vocational skills from hairdressing to

engineering.

Vocabulary notes:

access	доступ
full-time education	очное обучение
to concentrate in something	концентрироваться на чем-либо
competition	конкуренция
academic	академический
vocational skills	профессиональные навыки
curriculum vitae	краткая биография, резюме

Exercises

Ex. 1 Find English equivalents for the following words and word combinations in the text.

Доступ, дальнейшее обучение, профессиональное обучение, очный, образовательный, конкуренция, продвинутый уровень, дополнительный, навыки, концентрироваться на чем-либо, стоять (заслуживать) чего-либо.

Ex. 2 Complete the sentences.

- 1) Most pupils choose to after 16.
- 2) Further education is largely
- 3) Those who wish to go on to higher education stay
- 4) In the Sixth Form pupils in which they take exams.
- 5) Good passes are because has become stiffer.
- 6) If a pupil wishes to study more than..... he/she can
- 7) Young people are taught to fill out at their local Jobcentre.
- 8) 16 and 17 year olds enter to get

Ex. 3 Say if the following statements are true or false to the text.

- 1) Not everyone has access to further education in Great Britain.

- 2) Very few British students choose to continue with full-time education.
- 3) Further education is compulsory in Great Britain.
- 4) Pupils who study in the sixth form concentrate in only one subject.
- 5) The General National Certificate Qualifications are taken by pupils who focus on academic subjects.
- 6) Good passes on A-level are not essential as there is no competition at British universities.

Ex. 4 Translate these sentences from Russian into English.

- 1) В Британии все молодые люди имеют доступ к дальнейшему образованию после 16 лет.
- 2) Дальнейшее образование в Британии преимущественно профессиональное.
- 3) Чтобы поступить в университет, учащиеся поступают в шестой класс, где они изучают два или три предмета и сдают экзамены.
- 4) Для поступления в университет необходимы высокие баллы, т.к. конкурс очень высокий.
- 5) В центре занятости молодые люди учатся составлять резюме.

Higher Education

Higher education in Britain is traditionally associated with universities, though education of University standard is also given at colleges and institutes of higher education which have the right to award their own degrees.

All universities in England and Wales are state universities. English universities can be broadly classified into three types. First come the ancient universities of Oxford and Cambridge that date from the twelfth century.

Oxford and Cambridge are composed of semi-independent

colleges. Each college has its own staff, known as «Fellows». Most colleges have their own dining halls, libraries, chapels and contain enough accommodation for at least half of their students.

The fellows teach their students either one-to-one or in very small groups (called «tutorials» in Oxford and «supervisions» in Cambridge). British universities are famous for their tutorial method as it brings the tutor into close and personal contact with the student.

The second group of universities comprises various institutions of higher education, usually with a technical bias. These universities are also known as civic or «redbrick» universities. At first they catered mostly for local people and prepared students for London University degree but lately they were given the right to award their own degrees. In the mid-20th they started to accept students from all over the country.

The third group consists of new universities founded after the Second World War. They are located in the countryside and provide accommodation for most of their students on site (hence their name «campus» universities). They focus on relatively new academic disciplines such as social sciences and teach in small groups, known as «seminars».

Another group of universities comprises «polytechnics». Polytechnics were designed to give more practical and vocational education than universities. They had close links with local industry and attracted many part-time students on short courses. Polytechnics also offered «sandwich» courses, i.e. studies interrupted by periods of time outside education. In the early 1990s most of the polytechnics became universities.

Higher education in England and Wales is highly selective, i.e. entrance to British universities is via a strict selective process based on interview. After the interview a potential student (applicant) is offered a place on the basis of GCE A-level exams results.

If the student does not get the proper grades, a place cannot be taken by him. Some universities, such as Oxford and Cambridge, have an entrance exam before the interview. So, not everyone in Britain with A-level qualifications gets the chance to study at a university.

Universities offer a wide range of courses from highly academic ones to very vocational ones. University studying lasts three years, however medical and veterinary courses last five or six years. The

courses are full-time which means that the students are not supposed to take a job during term time.

The British University year is divided into three terms with vacations at Christmas, a month at Easter, and three or four months in summer. These are periods of private study.

Students in Great Britain receive a state grant which covers most of their living expenses and the cost of accommodation. The amount of grants depends on parental income: if the parents don't earn much money, their child will get a full grant. There are also government loans but this money must be paid back.

Students who study for their first degree are called undergraduates. At the end of the third year of study undergraduates pass examinations and take the Bachelor's degree. If they study arts subjects (history, languages or law) they take Bachelor of Arts (BA). Those who study sciences such as medicine technology or agriculture get Bachelor of Science (BS).

When students are awarded the degree, they become graduates. Students who obtain their bachelor's degree can take post-graduate courses and after one or two years of studying they get Master's degree (MA or MS). The highest degree is Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) which takes two or three years.

The largest teaching institution in Britain is the Open University. It was founded in 1969 and is so called because it does not require any formal academic qualifications to study for a degree. It offers part-time education for people who cannot attend regular courses. The university is not residential, it operates like a correspondence course with books and programs on radio and TV.

Vocabulary notes:

to award

присуждать

correspondence courses

заочное обучение

post-graduate courses

аспирантура

to comprise

включать в себя

technical bias

технический уклон

selective process

процесс отбора

governmental loan

государственный заем

grant

гранд

residential	жилой
undergraduates	студент (без степени)
Bachelor's degree	степень бакалавра
Master's degree	степень магистра
living expenses	затраты на проживание
entrance	поступление
accomodation	жилье

Exercises

Ex. 1 Find English equivalents for the following words and word combinations.

Присуждать, степень, персонал, жилье, наставник, включать в себя, технический уклон, студенты-вечерники, абитуриент, поступление, процесс отбора, вступительный экзамен, общеобразовательный, аспирантура, студенты государственный заем, затраты на проживание, заочное отделение, степень магистра, собеседование.

Ex. 2 Say if the following statements are true or false to the text.

- 1) Higher education in Britain is given at universities only.
- 2) All British universities are state universities.
- 3) Oxford and Cambridge are composed of semi-independent colleges.
- 4) The Fellows teach students in large groups at Oxford.
- 5) «Redbrick» universities are institutions with a technical bias.
- 6) Polytechnics were designed to give practical and vocational education.
- 7) Every British student with A-level qualifications can study at a university.
- 8) If parent's earn a lot of money, their child will get a full-grant.

Ex. 3 Explain the following words.

Tutorial; an applicant; sandwich courses; full-time education.

Ex. 4 Answer the questions.

- 1) What educational institutions provide higher education in Britain?
- 2) What are Oxford and Cambridge famous for?
- 3) Which group of universities has a technical bias?
- 4) What do «campus» universities focus on?
- 5) Is higher education in Britain selective? Prove.
- 6) How long does university studying last?
- 7) What does the amount of grant depend on?
- 8) When do undergraduates take the Bachelor's degree and become graduates?
- 9) What is the highest degree at British universities?

Ex. 5 Translate these sentences from Russian into English.

- 1) Высшее образование в Британии предоставляется в университетах, колледжах, и высших образовательных учреждениях.
- 2) Оксфорд Кембридж – это старейшие университеты Англии, где наставники учат студентов в малых группах или индивидуально.
- 3) Высшее образование в Британии основано на процессе отбора по результатам собеседования.
- 4) В Оксфорде и Кембридже студенты сдают вступительные экзамены.
- 5) Британские студенты получают гранды и государственные займы.
- 6) Студенты получают степень бакалавра после трех лет обучения.

Unit 5 Education In The Republic Of Belarus

Preschool Education

Each citizen of the Republic of Belarus is guaranteed the right to get education. The multilevel system established in the country allows exercising the right to the full extent.

Belarus has a well-regarded education system, including universities and further education institutions. There are more than 50 higher education establishments in Belarus which are governed by the Ministry of Education in Belarus.

Preschool education includes a net of preschool establishments differing by types and profile of work with children. For children under age 6 there are such types of preschool establishments as nursery, preprimary school, kindergarten, kindergarten-school.

According to the profile they can be divided into institution of general purpose, specialty schools, sanatory infant schools, special infant schools for psychophysically-challenged children, preschool centres of child's development. Pre-school education is not compulsory in Belarus but around 70 % of children do attend nursery or kindergarten before they start school.

School Education

Most children in Belarus start school at the age of 6. All pupils must follow the basic education curriculum up to the age of 15, and the vast majority of pupils stay at school until they finish their high school education at 18.

General secondary education is the main part of the system of continuous education in Belarus. It is represented on three levels:

- primary school (first to fourth grade, six or seven to nine years of age);
- basic secondary school (fifth to ninth grade, ten to fifteen years of age) leading to incomplete secondary education;
- upper secondary school (tenth and eleventh grade, sixteen to seventeen years of age), which leads to complete secondary education.

The primary and secondary level institutions sometimes function separately (predominantly in rural areas); in the city they are usually combined within one school. The academic year begins on September 1st and continues through the end of May, and they have an examination session in the ninth and eleventh grades. School operates

on a quarterly schedule, with four vacations: a week in November, two weeks in early January, a week at the end of March, and two and a half or three months in the summer. Pupils go to school five or six days a week. The daily number of classes varies from four in primary school to six in the senior grades. Lessons last 40 or 45 minutes, with short breaks between classes.

The first four years of school are devoted to acquiring basic skills and habits of writing, reading, count; mastering primary knowledge of the nature, society and man; getting acquainted with principles of personal hygiene and healthy way of life.

The main objective of the primary school is not only the development of physical and intellectual capabilities of schoolchildren, ethical and moral properties of a personality, but the formation of children's steady interest to studies.

The basic and secondary school is ahead, which envisages mandatory studying of subjects of the social-and-humanitarian cycle (the Belarusian and Russian languages and literatures, Foreign Language, History of Belarus and the World's History, Man and Society), natural-and-scientific cycle (Mathematics, Informatics, Geography, Biology, Physics, Chemistry) and aesthetic cycle (music, fine arts, world artistic culture), physical training and labor education.

The continuity and succession principles let schoolchildren proceed from one stage to the next one replenishing the store of their knowledge. By the way, the 10-grade assessment system of knowledge substituted the 5-grade scale in order to enhance individual approach to pupils and students.

Establishments of general secondary education are allowed to set up gymnasia classes, classes with profiled subject study, to introduce optional subjects and courses, to hold sustaining, stimulating and other types of classes.

The introduction of the curriculum school component allowed to make education in senior classes of schools of general education, gymnasiums, lyceums and colleges a profiled one, directed to further education at appropriate educational institutions or to a certain sphere of labor activity.

Gymnasiums provide comprehensive humanitarian education, often centered on the study of foreign languages. They are expected to have a highly qualified teaching staff, use innovative textbooks, and to

have modern methods of teaching. Lyceums offer professionally oriented education and are usually affiliated with higher educational or research institutions.

Vocabulary notes:

right	право
multilevel	многоуровневый
higher education establishment	высшее учебное заведение
preschool	дошкольный
profile	профиль, направление
nursery	ясли
preprimary school	детский сад
sanatory infant school	дошкольное учреждение санаторного типа
psychophysically-challenged child	инвалид
education curriculum	базовое образование
hygiene	гигиена
objective	цель
to envisage	предусматривать
cycle	цикл
to replenish	пополнять
assessment system	система оценки
to enhance	увеличивать
optional	факультативный

Exercises

Ex. 1 Find English equivalents for the following words and word combinations in the text.

Многоуровневая система, начальная школа, министерство образования, здоровый образ жизни, факультативный предмет, детский сад, дошкольное учреждение санаторного типа, общее среднее образование, увеличить индивидуальный подход к ученикам, дошкольный центр развития детей, учебный год, перемена, основные навыки, личная гигиена, социогуманитарный

цикл, естественный цикл, эстетический цикл, десятибалльная система оценки знаний, профильный класс, гимназия, лицей.

Ex. 2 Match the words with their definitions.

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| 1) subjects comprising a course of study in a school or college | a) count |
| 2) relating to or involving many levels | b) school |
| 3) determine the total number | c) nursery |
| 4) it is a place where children who are not old enough to go to school are looked after | d) multilevel |
| 5) a person who is taught by another, especially a schoolchild or student in relation to a teacher | e) curriculum |
| 6) relating to the time before a child is old enough to go to school | f) class |
| 7) an institution for educating children | g) pupil |
| 8) a group of students or pupils who are taught together | h) preschool |

Ex. 3 Insert prepositions in the sentences.

- 1) The multilevel system established ... the country allows exercising the right ... the full extent.
- 2) Most children ... Belarus start school ... the age ... 6.
- 3) The continuity and succession principles let schoolchildren proceed ... one stage ... the next one replenishing the store ... their knowledge.
- 4) Higher education establishments are governed ... the Ministry ... Education ... Belarus.
- 5) General secondary education is represented ... three levels.
- 6) The daily number of classes varies ... four ... primary school ... six ... the senior grades.
- 7) According ... the profile preschool establishments can be divided ... institution of general purpose, specialty schools, sanatory

infant schools, special infant schools ... psychophysically-challenged children, preschool centres ... child's development.

8) The academic year begins ... September 1 and continues ... the end ... May.

Ex. 4 Say if the following statements are true or false to the text.

1) Each citizen of the Republic of Belarus is not guaranteed the right to get education.

2) There are more than 30 higher education establishments in Belarus.

3) Pre-school education is compulsory in Belarus.

4) Most children in Belarus start school at the age of 6.

5) General secondary education is represented on three levels: nursery school, primary school and basic secondary school.

6) The academic year begins on August 1.

7) School operates on a quarterly schedule.

8) Students go to school seven days a week.

9) Lessons last 40 or 45 minutes.

Ex. 5 Answer the questions according to the text.

1) Does Belarus have a well-regarded education system?

2) How many higher education establishments are there in Belarus?

3) Are there any types and profiles of preschool establishments?

4) How can preschool establishments be divided according to the profile?

5) Preschool education is not compulsory, is it?

6) What age do most children in Belarus start school?

7) What levels is general secondary education represented on?

8) When does academic year begin?

9) How many vacations do Belarusian pupils have?

10) How long do the lessons last?

11) What are the first four years of school devoted for?

12) What cycles are there in the school curriculum?

Ex. 6 Translate these sentences from Russian into English.

- 1) В Беларуси хорошо организованная система образования.
- 2) Многоуровневая система образования, установленная в стране, позволяет пользоваться правом получения образования полностью.
- 3) Дошкольное образование включает в себя сеть дошкольных учреждений, различающихся по типам и направлениям работы с детьми.
- 4) Около 70 % детей все-таки ходят в ясли или в детский сад до того, как пойдут в школу.
- 5) Общее среднее образование – основная часть системы непрерывного образования в Беларуси.
- 6) Первые 4 года в школе посвящены приобретению основных навыков и умений письма, чтения и счета.
- 7) Основной целью начальной школы является формирование у детей устойчивого интереса к учебе.

Special Vocational Education

Special secondary education (secondary vocational education) aims at providing the republic with qualified staff. Staff training at state special secondary educational establishments (technical schools, colleges, secondary schools-colleges of Arts, gymnasium-colleges of Arts, linguistic gymnasium-colleges, vocational colleges and others) is conducted in over 150 professions for all branches of national economy.

The list of specialties and curricula are updated annually to meet the modern labor market requirements and correspond with educational establishments' resources.

The Belarusian system of vocational training functions on two levels. The first level encompasses vocational technical schools (PTU) and apprenticeship programs for blue-collar jobs. Applicants may be accepted by PTU after 11 years of general secondary school and in this case take a year-long course to acquire a professional skill.

Students with basic general education (nine grades) study three years to get both professional training and complete secondary education. The curriculum of PTU is distributed between theoretical

and practical courses. It includes general secondary, general professional, and special subjects, as well as electives and individual consultations.

Students are divided into groups of 12 to 25 people and are supervised by their main teacher called the «master of industrial training». Schools are usually attached to industrial enterprises, which provide students with on-the-job training. The modern tendency is to integrate several skills into the educational process in order to ensure the students' greater adaptability to the job market

The second level of vocational training is provided by technicums, colleges, and professional secondary schools called *vuchylishcha*. These institutions prepare middle-level technicians, assistants of higher qualification specialists, independent qualified workers performing tasks that require both practical skills and theoretical knowledge, as well as specialists of nonproduction areas (librarians, obstetricians, nurses, preschool and primary school teachers).

The course of study at the secondary professional level lasts from three to four years and is concluded by qualification exams and the defense of a diploma project. A number of former professional schools have been transformed into colleges. Professional schools are usually affiliated with higher educational institutions and work in close contact with them.

Consequently, this arrangement can lead to a bachelor's degree at a college. Another option is for the college students to continue their studies at a higher educational institution, with the courses previously taken counting towards the university degree. Educational institutions are expected to reveal and develop the students' interests and abilities and to give them vocational guidance and advanced professional training.

Integrated continuous education is provided by a study complexes' *lyceum* (college or higher educational institution) with a coordinated curricula. Faculty from higher educational institutions often lecture at colleges, assist instructors with curricula development and methodological work, participate in qualification exams, and prepare study materials. Partnerships of this kind prove to be highly effective.

Innovations in the system of vocational training are primarily defined by new trends in society. Educators have to review the inventory of professions with regard to the market demand; change the content of education by diversifying the curricula; give the students an opportunity to express their individuality and creativity; and introduce new subjects in response to the changing times.

Schools must work in close contact with prospective employers, enterprises, and businesses.

This type of education is available on the full-time, remote and evening bases.

Vocabulary notes:

to aim	иметь целью
staff	служебный персонал, кадры
technical school	техническое училище
vocational college	профессиональный колледж
to encompass	включать
apprenticeship program	обучающая программа
blue-collar job	рабочая специальность
elective	факультативный курс
to supervise	контролировать
master of industrial training	мастер производственного обучения
middle-level	среднеуровневый
obstetrician	акушер
defence	защита
affiliate	присоединяться
Bachelor's degree	степень бакалавра
faculty	профессорско-преподавательский состав
full-time	очный
remote	заочный
evening base	вечернее отделение

Exercises

Ex. 1 Find English equivalents for the following words and word combinations in the text.

Среднее специальное образование, кадры, техническое училище, лингвистическая гимназия-колледж, национальная экономика, ежегодно, профессиональное техническое училище, обучающая программа, теоретический курс, факультативный курс, мастер производственного обучения, образовательный процесс, рынок труда, квалификационный экзамен, профессорско-преподавательский состав, заочное отделение.

Ex. 2 Complete the sentences and translate them into Russian.

- 1) Special secondary education (secondary vocational education) at providing the republic with
- 2) The Belarusian system of vocational training two levels.
- 3) The curriculum of PTU is distributed between courses.
- 4) Students are supervised by their called the
- 5) The second level of is provided by, colleges, and professional secondary schools called
- 6) The course of study at the lasts from ... to four years.
- 7) Professional schools are usually higher educational institutions and work with them.
- 8) is provided by a study complexes' with a coordinated

Ex. 3 Say if the following statements are true or false to the text.

- 1) Staff training at private special secondary educational establishments is conducted in over 50 professions for some branches of national economy.
- 2) The first level of vocational training encompasses technicums and professional secondary schools.
- 3) Students with basic general education study one year at technical school.
- 4) Technical schools are usually attached to industrial enterprises.

5) Vocational training institutions prepare assistants of higher qualification specialists and specialists of nonproduction areas.

6) The course of study at the secondary professional level is concluded by qualification exams only.

7) College students cannot continue their studies at a higher educational institution.

8) Faculty from higher educational institutions never lecture at colleges.

Ex. 4 Answer the questions.

1) What is the aim of special secondary education?

2) Is the list of specialties and curricula updated annually or every four years?

3) How many levels are there in the Belarusian system of vocational training?

4) Are applicants accepted by PTU after 11 years of general education?

5) What does the curriculum of PTU include?

6) Who is the students' supervisor at technical schools?

7) What profession can you get at establishments of special secondary education?

8) How many years does the course of study at the secondary professional level last?

9) Can faculty from higher educational institutions lecture at technical schools?

10) Should you pass qualification exams to graduate from the technical school?

11) Do new trends in society influence the system of vocational training?

Ex. 5 Translate these sentences from Russian into English.

1) Кадры, обучаемые в государственных средних специальных образовательных учреждениях, получают более 150 профессий для всех отраслей национальной экономики.

2) Первая группа включает профессиональные технические училища (ПТУ) и обучающие программы по рабочим специальностям.

3) Училища обычно прикреплены к промышленным предприятиям, которые обеспечивают учащихся базами практики.

4) Вторая группа профессионального обучения представлена техникумами, колледжами и профессиональными средними школами, называемыми училище.

5) Курс обучения на среднем профессиональном уровне длится от 3 до 4 лет.

6) Общее непрерывное образование представлено учебой в комплексном лицее (колледже или высшем образовательном институте) с согласованными учебными планами.

Higher Education

Belarus has one of the highest student-to-population ratios in Europe. The higher education system in Belarus is seen as prestigious due to its high quality and affordability.

Belarus universities are regarded as important educational institutions for the spreading of higher education. The number of Belarus universities is available in plenty so that all the eligible and willing candidates can go for receiving further education. The universities of Belarus consist of highly qualified professionals for imparting modern education.

The infrastructural facilities of these universities are also commendable. The students can avail the service of a well stocked library present in the universities of Belarus. The technical universities of Belarus are well equipped with modern laboratories to enable the students in carrying out modern scientific experiments.

There are four main types of higher education establishments to choose from, which can be either private or state operated:

- classical university
- profile university or academy
- institute
- higher college.

Altogether there are 58 higher educational establishments, of which 43 are state owned (28 universities, 8 academies, 1 institute, 5 higher colleges, 1 higher school), 13 are private and 2 are run by religious organizations. Every establishment occupies its particular niche in training of highly qualified staff for various branches of national economy.

Classical and profile universities as well as institutes are classified as higher educational establishments of university type and provide a two level system of higher education with academic degrees of Bachelor and Master.

Graduates both from state and private universities are granted state diplomas of higher education. But it is not that easy to become a student. High demand on higher education leads to high entrance competition regardless of form of study or specialty. Therefore only the very best can study at budget cost.

3 forms of learning are available at Belarusian higher educational establishments: full-time, evening and by correspondence. Full-time learning is the most widespread and in the greatest demand with 2/3 of the students. Less than 1% of students use evening form of learning and over 35% of students learn by correspondence.

External studies represent another form of receiving higher education. External studies are based on the independent study of subjects from the regular curriculum. Credits and examinations are taken without obligatory attendance of classes. This form of learning is available to persons with secondary education, who cannot study full-time or leave their workplace.

Diplomas are granted to external students on a regular basis. A combination of various forms of learning is accepted, so is learning on individual curricula. The efficiency of any form of learning is ensured by eminently qualified teaching staff including a large number of candidates and doctors of science, associate professors and professors.

Most courses run for 4 or 5 years. Institutions of higher education provide both free and fee-paying education.

Grants are available for full-time students and scholarships are awarded to very gifted students.

Establishments providing postgraduate education include higher educational establishments (regardless of pattern of ownership),

scientific and other organizations entitled to engage in postgraduate education in accordance with established procedure.

All higher education establishments are governed by the Ministry of Education in Belarus.

The universities in Belarus are highly capable of producing eminent personalities in various fields. The courses offered by these universities are very much in accordance with the present need of the day. The Belarus universities have, in fact, given a new dimension to the sphere of education.

Vocabulary notes:

prestigious	престижный
affordability	доступность
eligible	желающий
infrastructural facilities	инфраструктура
commendable	достойный похвалы
avail	воспользоваться
private	частный
state	государственный
niche	место
academic degree	ученая степень
Master	магистр
budget cost	бюджетная основа
external studies	обучение экстерном
credit	зачет
examination	экзамен
efficiency	эффективность
gifted	одаренный
postgraduate education	последипломное образование
eminent personality	высококвалифицированное лицо
need of the day	современная потребность

Exercises

Ex. 1 Find English equivalents for the following words and word combinations in the text.

Высокое качество, доступность, желающий, получать высшее образование, инфраструктура, воспользоваться, технический университет, современный научный эксперимент, классический университет, академия, двухуровневая система высшего образования, выпускник, бюджетная основа, зачет, экзамен, экстерн, последипломное образование, доктор наук, высококвалифицированное лицо, современная потребность.

Ex. 2 Match the words with the same meaning.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1) eminent | a) effectiveness |
| 2) important | b) fulfill |
| 3) available | c) public |
| 4) carry out | d) give |
| 5) type | e) present |
| 6) private | f) part-time |
| 7) state | g) privately-owned |
| 8) by correspondence | h) sort |
| 9) represent | i) remarkable |
| 10) efficiency | j) accessible |
| 11) award | k) important |

Ex. 3 Complete the sentences and translate them into Russian.

- 1) Belarus has one of in Europe.
- 2) Belarus universities are regarded as for the spreading of ...
- 3) The universities of Belarus consist of for imparting
- 4) Every establishment occupies its ... in training of for various
- 5) Graduates both from universities are granted of higher education.
- 6) 3 forms of learning are at Belarusian
- 7) External studies form of
- 8) are taken without obligatory attendance of classes.
- 9) Diplomas are granted to
- 10) Grants are available for and are awarded to

11) The universities in Belarus are of producing in various fields.

Ex. 4 Insert prepositions in the sentences.

1) The universities of Belarus consist ... highly qualified professionals ... imparting modern education.

2) The technical universities of Belarus are well equipped ... modern laboratories ... enable the students ... carrying ... modern scientific experiments.

3) High demand ... higher education leads ... high entrance competition regardless ... form of study or specialty.

4) Full-time learning is the most widespread and ... the greatest demand ... 2/3 ... the students.

5) External studies are based ... the independent study ... subjects ... the regular curriculum.

6) The efficiency of any form ... learning is ensured ... eminently qualified teaching staff.

7) Most courses run ... 4 or 5 years.

8) Grants are available ... full-time students and scholarships are awarded ... very gifted students.

9) All higher education establishments are governed ... the Ministry ... Education ... Belarus.

10) The courses offered ... these universities are very much ... accordance ... the present need ... the day.

Ex. 5 Say if the following statements are true or false to the text.

1) The higher education system in Belarus is seen as prestigious due to its high quality and affordability.

2) Belarusian universities are not available for all the eligible and willing candidates.

3) The infrastructural facilities of Belarusian universities are commendable.

4) There are six main types of higher education establishments in Belarus.

5) All Belarusian universities are state and there are no private higher education establishments in Belarus.

6) Classical and profile universities provide a two level system of higher education.

7) High demand on higher education leads to low entrance competition.

8) 2 forms of learning are available at Belarusian higher education establishments: full-time and part-time.

9) The efficiency of any form of learning is ensured by eminently qualified teaching staff.

10) Grants are available for part-time students.

Ex. 6 Answer the questions.

1) Belarus has one of the highest student-to-population ratios in Europe, doesn't it?

2) Are Belarusian universities regarded as important education institutions for the spreading of higher education?

3) Can all the eligible and willing candidates study at universities?

4) What service can the students avail?

5) How many types of higher education establishments are there in Belarus?

6) How many higher education establishments are there in Belarus?

7) Do classical and profile universities provide a two or three level system of higher education?

8) What academic degrees can you get at higher education establishments?

9) 3 forms of learning are available at Belarusian higher education establishments, aren't they?

10) Do qualified teaching staff work at higher education establishments?

11) How many years do students study at higher education establishments?

12) Can you get postgraduate education at higher education establishments?

13) Are the courses offered by higher education establishments very much in accordance with the present need of the day?

14) High education establishments produce eminent personalities in various fields, don't they?

Ex. 7 Translate these sentences from Russian into English.

1) Система высшего образования в Беларуси считается престижной из-за доступности и высокого качества.

2) Белорусские университеты состоят из квалифицированных профессионалов, дающих современное образование.

3) В Беларуси существует 4 основных вида высших образовательных учреждений: классический университет, профильный университет или академия, институт и высший колледж.

4) Каждое учреждение занимает особое место в подготовке высококвалифицированных кадров для различных отраслей национальной экономики.

5) Выпускники как государственных, так и частных университетов получают дипломы о высшем образовании государственного образца.

6) Менее 1 % студентов учатся на вечерней форме обучения и более 35 % студентов учатся заочно.

7) Стипендиями награждают очень одаренных студентов.

Ex. 8 Retell the topic.

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